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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
10	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
11	7.M		N 104 010	72 CDD
12	Z.M.,		e No. 1:24-cv-012	
13	Plaintiff, v.	MO	DER GRANTING FION TO PROCE	
14	KERN HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT,	REC	CONSIDERATION EARANCE OF D	N UPON
15	Defendant.			S PLAINTIFF TO FILE
16	2 erenaan.		OTION FOR AP ARDIAN AD LIT	POINTMENT OF EM
17		(Doc	c. 5)	
18		14-D	OAY DEADLINE	
19 20				
21	On October 18, 2024, Plaintiff Z.M. initiated this action with the filing of a complaint			
22	against Defendant Kern High School District. (Doc. 1). On October 25, 2024, Plaintiff filed a			
23	motion to proceed using pseudonyms. (Doc. 5). For the reasons explained herein, the Court			
24	shall grant Plaintiff's motion to proceed using pseudonyms, subject to reconsideration should			
25	Defendant contest the granting of the motion following its appearance in the action.			
26	I. MOTION TO PROCEED BY PSEUDONYM			
27	Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires that every complaint must include			
28	the name of all parties. Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(a)	Rule 17	further provides t	hat "[a]n action must be

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prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest." Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(a)(1). Rule 5.2 states that court filings involving minors, however, must name the minor only by their initials. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2(a)(3).

The normal presumption is that the parties will use their real names, which is "loosely related" to the public's right to open courts and the rights of individuals to confront their accusers. *Doe v. Kamehameha Schools*, 596 F.3d 1036, 1042 (9th Cir. 2010). However, courts have allowed a party to proceed in anonymity where special circumstances justify the secrecy. *Does I thru XXIII v. Advanced Textile Corp.*, 214 F.3d 1058, 1067 (9th Cir. 2000). In the Ninth Circuit, a party may proceed with the use of a pseudonym "in the 'unusual case' when nondisclosure of the party's identity 'is necessary . . . to protect a person from harassment, injury, ridicule or personal embarrassment." *Id.* at 1067-68 (quoting *United States v. Doe*, 655 F.2d 920, 922 n.1 (9th Cir. 1981)) (alteration in quoting source). The Ninth Circuit held that "a party may preserve his or her anonymity in judicial proceedings in special circumstances when the party's need for anonymity outweighs prejudice to the opposing party and the public's interest in knowing the party's identity." *Id.* at 1068.

Courts generally have allowed a party to proceed with anonymity in three circumstances: "1) when identification creates a risk of retaliatory physical or mental harm[;]" 2) where it is necessary "to preserve privacy in a matter of sensitive and highly personal nature[;]" and 3) where the party is "compelled to admit [his or her] intention to engage in illegal conduct, thereby risking criminal prosecution[.]" *Id.* (internal citations omitted). Because the "balance between a party's need for anonymity and the interests weighing in favor of open judicial proceedings may change as the litigation progresses . . . where the plaintiffs have demonstrated a need for anonymity, the district court should use its powers to manage pretrial proceedings [Rule 16(b)], and to issue protective orders limiting disclosure of the party's name [Rule 26(c)], to preserve the party's anonymity to the greatest extent possible without prejudicing the opposing party's ability to litigate the case." *Id.* at 1069.

Discussion

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff's motion. Plaintiff, a minor, requests to proceed in this

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action using only the initials of parents A.M. and K.M. as anticipated guardians ad litem. (Doc. 5 at 2). Plaintiff, as a minor, argues that a *guardian ad litem* is required for Plaintiff's prosecution of this action and represents an intention to file a motion to appoint the minor's father, A.M., as his *guardian ad litem*. Plaintiff represents that the parents share the same last name and he is their only son and, therefore, if his parents' names are publicly revealed, his own identity will be readily ascertainable. *Id.* at 3.

Plaintiff asserts he seeks "to preserve his privacy in this action involving sensitive and highly personal information, including information regarding his disabilities, education, disciplinary history, and contact with police." *Id.* at 4. Plaintiff does not believe that proceeding by a pseudonym will be prejudicial to Defendants, since his identity and the identities of his parents have been made known to Defendant. Additionally, Plaintiff provides he is willing to employ protective orders or other mechanisms to ensure Defendant has an opportunity to conduct meaningful discovery and does not seek to interfere with Defendant's ability to mount a meaningful defense. *Id.* at 5. Plaintiff further asserts that permitting his parents to proceed using their initials enables them to participate in this education rights case without compromising their privacy interests, and therefore the public's interest in open judicial proceedings would not be furthered by requiring Plaintiff's parents to use their full names. *Id.* Finally, Plaintiff provides that any cost to redact identifying information will be minimal in light of Defendant's already present obligation to redact identifying information as to Plaintiff Z.M. under Rule 5.2 *Id.* at 5-6.

The Court finds good cause to grant Plaintiff's motion at this time. *See Int'l Partners for Ethical Care Inc. v. Inslee*, No. 3:23-CV-05736-DGE, 2023 WL 7017765, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 25, 2023) (granting plaintiff parents' motion to use pseudonyms where "their identities track their children's identities, which means their children's identities can be readily surmised" and harm could occur to their children due to parents' participation in lawsuit). The Court's order will permit Defendant to seek reconsideration of this ruling following its appearance in the action. *See, e.g., J.I. v. United States*, No. 118CV00363LJOSAB, 2018 WL 1474355, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 26, 2018) ("[T]he Court finds that, at this stage of the litigation, Plaintiff is entitled to

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proceed in partial anonymity. However, the Court will reconsider the matter should the defendants choose to object once they have appeared in this action and articulate why anonymity is not appropriate under the standards set forth above.").

II. GUARDIAN AD LITEM

As set forth above, Plaintiff represents an intention to move for an order appointing Plaintiff's father (A.M.) as guardian *ad litem*. (Doc. 5 at 3).¹

Pursuant to Local Rule 202,

Upon commencement of an action or upon initial appearance in defense of an action by or on behalf of a minor or incompetent person, the attorney representing the minor or incompetent person shall present (1) appropriate evidence of the appointment of a representative for the minor or incompetent person under state law or (2) a motion for the appointment of a guardian ad litem by the Court, or, (3) a showing satisfactory to the Court that no such appointment is necessary to ensure adequate representation of the minor or incompetent person.

E.D. Cal. L.R. 202(a) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)).

Because Plaintiff's claims may only be brought "by a next friend or guardian ad litem," a guardian must be appointed by the Court to protect the minor's interests. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(2). As of the date of entry of this Order, Plaintiff has presented neither "appropriate evidence of the appointment of a representative for the minor or incompetent person under state law" or a motion in this Court for the appointment of a guardian ad litem.

Accordingly, Plaintiff will be ordered to file a motion for the appointment of a guardian ad litem consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 17 and Local Rule 202.

III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

- Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:
- 1. Plaintiff's motion to proceed by pseudonym (Doc. 5) is GRANTED, subject to reconsideration should Defendant contest the granting of the motion following its appearance in the action; and
- 25 2. Plaintiff shall file within 14 days of service of this order a motion for the appointment of

¹ In his motion papers, Plaintiff refers to his father as "Z.M."; however, given that the complaint identifies the father/proposed guardian *ad litem* as "A.M.," the Court perceives Plaintiff's reference to Z.M. to be mistaken. (Doc. 5 at 3).

a guardian ad litem for Plaintiff Z.M. consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 17 and Local Rule 202. T IS SO ORDERED. Dated: **October 30, 2024** UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE